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The new Minsk Mixed-Fiber Combine in the Belorussian SSR is to produce more than 14 million meters of fabrics annually. The combine is to be one of the largest textile enterprises in the USSR, the main section occupying 6 hectares.(4)

The L'vov Cotton-Spinning Mill in the Ukrainian SSR pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 30 November and to produce 31 metric tons of yarn above plan by the end of the year.(5)

Light industry is expanding in the Transcarpathian area of the Ukrainian SSR. Reconstruction of the Stanislov Wadding Mill has been completed. New inner lining and pocket shops have been built and new machines have been installed, making it possible to increase production almost 2.5 times.(6)

Enterprise of Ordzhonikhan light industry did not operate satisfactorily in 1952, failing to produce nearly 4 million meters of cotton fabrics.(7) Light industry enterprises of the Azerbaydzhan SSR were to exceed 1952 cotton fabrics production by 20 million meters in 1953.(8)

The Kirovabad Textile Combine under S. Ordzhonikidze in the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 211 metric tons of yarn and 1,264,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first half of 1953.(9)

The Barnaul Mixed-Yarn Combine in Altayskiy Kray produced 322,000 meters of fabric and 312 metric tons of yarn above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953.(10)

As of 26 August 1953, the textile industry of Ivanovskaya Oblast was producing nearly one third of all cotton fabrics produced in the USSR. Chief textile enterprises produced 22 percent more fabrics in 1952 than in 1950. The Ivanovskaya chief textile industry was to produce 1,723,000,000 meters of cotton and staple-fiber fabrics in 1953, or 65 percent more than in 1950. Of this amount, 76,500,000 meters were to be staple-fiber fabrics, as compared with 5 million meters produced in 1951. Enterprises of the Ivanovskaya Oblast cotton industry produced 45,900,000 meters of gray goods and 14,400,000 meters of finished fabrics above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953.(11)

During the first 3 weeks of August 1953, the Bol'shaya Ivanovskaya Textile Mill in Ivanovskaya Oblast produced 122,000 meters of staple-fiber cotton fabrics above plan.(12)

The L'vovo Mixed-Yarn Combine in Ivanovskaya Oblast produced 664,000 meters of gray goods and 614,000 meters of finished fabrics above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953. The combine pledged to produce 850,000 meters of finished fabrics above the 1953 plan.(13) The Mokhova Cotton Combine in Ivanovskaya Oblast produced 510,000 meters of finished fabrics above the plan for the first half of 1953.(14)

Cotton enterprises of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast were to produce more than 14,500,000,000 meters of cotton fabrics in 1953 or 406 million meters more than were produced in 1950.(15) Light industry enterprises of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 10 million meters of cotton fabrics, 670 metric tons of cotton yarn, 7,000,000 meters of gray goods, 700,000 spools of cotton thread, and 5 million skeins of "Emilia" thread above the 1953 plan.(16) Enterprises of Glavmoskhlepprom (Main administration of Moskovskaya Oblast Cotton Industry) pledged to produce 17 million meters of fabrics above the plan for the second half of 1953. Production of staple-fiber fabrics was to double during this period.(17)

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During the first 7 months of 1953, the bleaching and dyeing and weaving mills of the Gialkova Cotton Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast failed to produce 133,000 meters of calico, 120,000 meters of sateen, and 100,000 meters of flannel. The combine pledged to produce 2,500 tonnonomers of yarn, one million meters of gray goods, 400,000 spools of thread, and one million meters of finished fabrics above the 1953 plan. The combine also pledged to increase cord production 25 percent, as compared with 1952.(16)

The Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Cotton Combine imeni Dzerzhinskiy in Moscow produced 14,000 meters of gray goods and nearly 300,000 meters of finished cotton fabrics above the August 1953 plan.(17) As of 15 August, the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Combine was producing more than 700,000 meters of fabrics daily. Rayon fabric production in 1953 was to be 20 times as great as that of 1949. By the end of 1953, the combine was to have produced more than 16 million meters of staple-fiber linen. The combine was to produce 400,000 meters of gray goods and 300,000 meters of finished fabrics above the 1953 plan.(18)

As of 16 August, the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Combine was producing hundreds of thousands of meters of staple-fiber and viscose fabrics every month. A large part of this production was being shipped to the Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian republics. During the first half of 1953, nearly 50,000 meters of fabrics were shipped to the Lithuanian SSR, and by the end of 1953, more than 100,000 meters were to have been shipped to the Latvian SSR.(19)

During the first 2 1/2 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Tashkent Textile Combine imeni Stalin in the Uzbek SSR increased production of yarn 40 percent, gray goods 15 percent, thread 85 percent, and finished fabrics 32 percent.(20) During this time period, the Tashkent Combine mastered production of new combi fabrics such as volta, shiya, sateen 145, and sateen 135 and increased production of corded fabrics 27 percent, or 15,000 meters per 24-hour period.(21) As of 18 August 1953, the Tashkent Textile Combine had supplied Central Asian republics and many regions of the RSFSR with 6,250,000 yards meters of fabrics in the corresponding period of 1952.(22)

As of 18 August 1953, the Tashkent Textile Combine in the Uzbek SSR was producing over 600,000 meters of fabrics and more than 500,000 spools of thread daily, an output 1.5 times its planned capacity. The combine pledged to produce 2 million meters of gray goods, one million meters of finished fabrics, and 1.8 million spools of thread above the 1953 plan.(21)

### 3. Wool

The USSR light and food industry was to produce more than 200 million meters of wool fabrics in 1953.(1)

Wool fabric production in the Lithuanian SSR in 1953 was to increase 27 percent, as compared with 1952.(2) By the end of 1953, the Laysve Wool Fabric Mill in Moscow was to have tripled its production capacity.(24)

The Minsk Fine-Wool Fabric Combine in the Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 100,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan, as compared with the 40,000 meters pledged previously.(25)

The Kremenchuk Wool Fabric Mill in the Ukrainian SSR pledged to produce 19,000 more meters of wool fabrics and 40 more metric tons of wadding in 1953.(26) The Odessa Wool Fabric Mill imeni Stalin, also in the Ukrainian SSR, was to increase production in 1953 by 100,000 meters, as compared with 1952.(27)

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Wool industry enterprises of the Georgian SSR were to produce 1,400,000 more meters of wool fabrics in 1953 than in 1940.(28) The Tbilisi Worsted and Wool Fabric Mill in the Georgian SSR was to produce 100,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan.(29)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Armenian SSR were to produce twice as many wool fabrics in 1953 as in 1950. In 1954 and 1955, production of wool fabrics is to be 4.5 and 7.5 times as great, respectively, as in 1950. Such increases will be assured by the completion of the Yerevan Worsted Combine. Weaving and finishing operations were to be under way at this combine by the end of 1953. At the same time, equipment will be increased 30 percent without additional construction costs, since available production space will be utilized.(30)

Light industry enterprises in the Azerbaydzhan SSR failed to produce 65,000 meters of wool fabrics in 1952.(7) The Kravnyy Azerbaydzhan Wool Fabric Mill in the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 8,000 meters of finished fabrics above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953 (31)

During the first 2 1/2 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Textile Combine imeni Tel'man in Leningradskaya Oblast produced 450,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan.(32)

Light industry enterprises of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 3,300,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan.(14)

According to preliminary figures, the Krasnokholmsk Combine in Moscow produced 368,000 meters of suit fabrics above the plan for the first half of 1953.(33) As of 25 August 1953, the Osvobozhdennyy Trud Wool Fabric Mill in Moscow had produced more than 100,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan in 1953.(34) The Moscow Fine-Wool Fabric Mill imeni Petr Alekseyev pledged to produce 133,000 meters of fine-wool fabrics above the 1953 plan. Production of pure wool fabrics was to increase by 140,000 meters in 1953. The mill is to produce 2.5 times as many meters of pure wool fabrics in 1954 as in 1953.(35) In 1953, the Rostkinskaya Worsted and Finishing Mill in Moskovskaya Oblast was to exceed its 1952 production by one million meters.(36)

In 1953, light industry enterprises of the Kazakh SSR were to increase wool fabrics production 28.3 percent, as compared with 1950.(37) By 18 July 1953, the Alma-Ata Wool Fabric Mill had produced 12,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan in 1953.(38) The Alma-Ata Fabric Mill pledged to produce 50,000 meters of finished wool fabrics above the 1953 plan. The mill was to produce 163,000 meters of fine-fleeced wool fabrics in 1953.(39)

During the third and fourth quarters of 1953, wool industry enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR pledged to produce 5,000 meters of wool fabric above plan. The Frunze Fine-Wool Fabric Mill in the Kirgiz SSR produced 8,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 6 months of 1953.(40) Plans are being drafted for construction of a worsted combine in Frunze in 1954.(15)

### 3. Silk

The USSR light and food industry was to produce more than 400 million meters of silk fabrics in 1953.(1)

Silk fabrics production in the Lithuanian SSR was to increase 160 percent in 1953, as compared with 1940.(23) By the end of 1953, production capacity of the Kauno Audinyvy Silk-Weaving Mill in the Lithuanian SSR was to have tripled.(24)

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The Kiev Silk Combine in the Ukrainian SSR pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 1 December and to produce by the end of the year 70,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(41)

In 1953, silk industry enterprises of the Georgian SSR were to produce 8,300,000 meters of silk fabrics more than were produced in 1940 (28), and 2,500,000 meters more than in 1952. Enterprises of the industry have mastered production of new fabrics out of a mixture of natural silk and rayon. As of 18 August, more than 70 high-speed looms were being installed in enterprises of the silk industry of Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Makharadze, and Tsulukidze in the Georgian SSR.(42)

Production of silk fabrics in the Armenian SSR in 1953 was to be 88.6 percent more than in 1950; in 1954, the 1950 production is to be doubled.(30)

In 1953, light industry enterprises of the Azerbaijan SSR were to exceed 1950 silk fabrics production by one million meters.(8)

A new silk combine under construction in Krasnoyarsk, Krasnoyarskiy Krai, will have twisting and spinning, weaving, dyeing, and finishing mills. Yearly production of the combine is to be 46,500,000 meters of silk fabrics.

Light industry enterprises of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 3,500,000 meters of silk fabrics above the 1953 plan.(14)

From 1 to 27 August 1953, the Krasnaya Roza Silk Combine in Moscow produced more than 50,000 meters of silk fabrics above the August plan.(43) In 1952, the Naro-Fominskaya Spinning and Weaving Mill in Moskovskaya Oblast more than doubled its 1950 production of finished fabrics. During the first half of 1953, the mill increased fabrics production by 5,540,000 meters, as compared with the corresponding period of 1952.(44) The Moscow Silk Combine Imeni Shchekobakova pledged to produce 500,000 meters of finished fabrics above the 1953 plan, or 100,000 more meters of fabrics than previously pledged.(45)

In August 1953, a silk-weaving mill with 200 looms was being put in operation in Frunze, Kirgiz SSR.(15)

#### 4. Other Textiles

Textile enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry, Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 50,000 square meters of carpeting and plush materials above the 1953 plan.(46) As of 17 August 1953, the Vitebsk Carpet and Plush Combine in the Belorussian SSR had produced nearly 42,000 square meters of carpeting above plan in 1953.(47)

Light industry enterprises of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 332,000 square meters of carpeting above the 1953 plan.(14)

In 1952, production of the Tashkent Kenaf Spinning and Weaving Mill in the Uzbek SSR increased 122 percent as compared with 1951; during the first 7 months of 1953, it increased 162 percent as compared with the same period of 1951. During the first 7 months of 1953, the mill fulfilled the gross production plan 101.2 percent; for hemp and jute fabrics production the figure was 100.7 percent, and for technical cord production, 112.6 percent. During this period, the mill produced 30,000 meters of hemp and jute fabrics and 29 metric tons of a variety of cords above plan. The mill pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 26 December and to produce 150,000 meters of prime-quality hemp and jute fabrics above plan by the end of the year.(48)

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As of 25 July, new plants for initial processing of jute and kenaf were under construction in the Uzbek SSR. The Chimboy Jute and Kenaf Plant in the Kani-Kolpakskaya ASSR had recently begun to produce fiber. Although still under construction in July, the Dzhambay and Shureha jute plants and the Verkhne-Chirchik Jute and Kenaf Plant were in operation.(49)

The Pyarnu Flax Spinning and Weaving Mill in the Estonian SSR produced more than 100,000 meters of linen and semilinen fabrics above the plan for the first 6 months of 1953.(50)

Light industry enterprises of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 1,100,000 meters of lace and curtain materials above the 1953 plan.(14)

The Dekorativtikan' Factory in Moscow produced more than 30,000 meters of decorative upholstery fabrics above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953.(44)

The Znamenskaya Textile Mill in Moscow produced 309,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 6 months of 1953.(51)

#### Clothing Industry

The Marat Knitwear Factory in the Estonian SSR produced more than 80,000 knitted garments above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953.(52)

During the third quarter 1953, the Elektrik Fur Factory in Riga, Latvian SSR, is to produce 10,000 men's, women's, and children's fur collars above plan.(53)

Hosiery production in the Lithuanian SSR in 1953 was to be four times as great as in 1950, and production of knitted outer and under wear, 5-7 times as great.(23)

The Minsk Sewing Factory imeni Krupskaya in the Belorussian SSR was to open a new building with an over-all area of 4,000 square meters during the fourth quarter 1953. The new unit will allow an additional production of 13,000 suits and 11,000 wool dresses. The building was to be equipped with five mechanical conveyers, clothes pressing machines, and 32 special high-speed sewing machines.(54)

The Datskaya Odesha Sewing Factory in Kiev, Ukrainian SSR, pledged to produce 3,100 high-quality coats above the 1953 plan.(55) The Dnepropetrovsk Knitwear Factory, also in the Ukrainian SSR, was to produce 10,000 knitted garments above the 1953 plan.(27) The Kiev Sewing Factory imeni Smirnov-Lastochkin pledged to produce 21,100 sewn articles above the 1953 plan, including 2,500 coats for men and schoolboys, 2,000 girl's suits, 2,000 wool dresses (56), and 3,000 silk dresses.(57)

The Stanislav Knitwear Factory in the Ukrainian SSR has been enlarged considerably.(5) The Zaporozh'ye Sewing Factory imeni Volodarskiy in the Ukrainian SSR pledged to produce 4,500 sewn articles above the 1953 plan, including 2,000 winter and between-season coats, 1,500 men's and women's suits, and 1,000 children's suits.(58)

Light industry enterprises of the Moldavian SSR were to produce 6 times as many fur articles in 1953 as were produced in 1950, 1.5 times as many sewn articles, and 1 times as much knitted underwear and twice as much knitted outerwear. In August, it was planned that, in the near future, the Kishinev Fur-Sewing Factory would be reconstructed, the Second, Third and Fourth Sewing Factories enlarged, and the Kishinev Knitwear Factory completed and put in operation.(59)

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During the third quarter 1953, the Bryansk Sewing Factory im ni Stalin in Bryanskaya Oblast was to produce more than 18,000 coats and jackets for the winter season.(29)

Leningrad Sewing Factories imeni Volodarskiy, Bol'shevichka, and Pervomayskaya pledged to produce nearly 500,000 sewn articles above the 1953 plan.(60)

Light industry enterprises of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 600,000 pieces of knitted underwear and 50,000 pieces of knitted outerwear above the 1953 plan.(14)

Production capacities of Glavshveypprom (Main Administration of Sewing Industry USSR) enterprises were to be greatly expanded in 1953. By the end of the year, 3,000 button-holing, button sewing, fastening, and whipping machines were to be installed in sewing factories.

The Bol'shevichka Sewing Factory in Moscow was to produce more than 80,000 men's suits during the second half of 1953. During the third quarter 1953, the factory was to produce more than 9,000 children's suits above plan. The Moscow Women's Dress Factory imeni Kuznetsov was to produce more than 68,000 wool dresses during the second half of 1953. By the end of 1953, the Krasnaya Oborona Sewing Factory in Moscow was to have produced nearly 50,000 men's and women's wool coats.(61) During the first 7 months of 1953, Moscow Sewing Factory No 4 imeni Smirnov produced almost 19,000 more coats than during the corresponding period in 1952.(62) Moscow Sewing Factory No 17 had fulfilled the 1953 plan by 18 August and had produced its pledged above-plan production of 1,500 dresses. Moscow Sewing Factory No 24 was to produce more than 10,000 school uniform dresses in August 1953, or almost twice as many as were produced in August 1952.(63)

Construction of a large sewing factory in Orel, Orlovskaya Oblast, was to be started in 1953. The production capacity of this factory is to exceed 8-9 times that of the existing factory. The Orel Knitwear Factory is to be reconstructed to produce up to 10 million pairs of hosiery annually. The Yelets Sewing Factory is also to be reconstructed.(64)

The Vladimirskaia Oblast Administration of Light and Food Industry put new enterprises in operation in 1953. The first sewing factory in the oblast was put in operation at full capacity, producing up to 350 men's wool suits daily. By the end of 1953, the first section of the Vladimir Sewing and Knitwear Factory was to be put in operation. The factory will produce all types of knitted underwear.(65)

In 1953, light industry enterprises of the Kazakh SSR were to produce 28 percent more knitted outerwear, 26 percent more knitted underwear, 20 percent more hosiery, and 40 percent more silk underwear than were produced in 1950, and 76 times as much silk underwear as was produced in 1946. Sewing enterprises of the Kazakh SSR were to increase production 33 percent, as compared with 1950. New sewing factories in Karaganda and Ust'-Kamenogorsk are to be constructed in 1954.(37)

Construction of a sewing factory in Frunze, Kirgiz SSR, was to be started in 1953.(15)

#### Leather and Footwear Industry

The Erglis Footwear Factory in the Latvian SSR produced 13,600 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 6 months of 1953.(66)

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Footwear production in the Lithuanian SSR in 1953 was to be more than 6.5 times as great as that of 1940. Tanneries of the republic are to produce three times as much patent leather in 1954 as in 1953.(23)

Footwear enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 120,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan.(46)

Production of all types of footwear in the Ukrainian SSR in 1953 was to exceed the 1950 output by almost 8,500,000 pairs. Four times as much styled footwear was to be produced in 1953 as in 1950.

In line with intensified production of consumer goods, nine footwear factories in the Ukrainian SSR were being reconstructed as of August 1953 and cutting and stamping shops were being expanded. New mechanized production lines were being set up in Odessa Factory No 2, Kiev Factory No 4, and in Kherson Factory No 10.

The Ukrainian SSR tanning industry has been stimulated by the increased production of footwear and in 1953 was to produce goods valued at 142 million more rubles than its 1950 output. Tanning enterprises were to more than double production of chrome, kid, and patent leathers, in 1953, as compared with 1950. Footwear enterprises were to receive leather goods in more than ten colors.

An annual production of 43 million pairs of footwear, 13 million more pairs than the 1953 output, is to be attained by the Ukrainian footwear industry by 1 January 1957. Five new footwear factories and two tanneries are to be constructed in Stalino, Voroshilovgrad, Kherson, Nikolayev, Uzhgorod, and Stry.(67)

The Kishinev Footwear Factory imeni Sergey Lazo in the Moldavian SSR produced more than 43,000 pairs of footwear above plan during the second quarter 1953.(68) As of 19 August 1953, the factory had pledged to produce 40,000 pairs of footwear above plan before the end of the year.(69) The Kishinev Footwear Factory imeni S. Lazo is to be reconstructed and enlarged; this includes construction of a sewing shop. Kishinev footwear factories No 2 and 3 are to be reconstructed and the Footwear and Sewing Combine and Tannery No 1 are to be enlarged in the near future.(59)

Footwear enterprises of the Moldavian SSR were to produce nearly 3 million pairs of footwear in 1953, or 700,000 more pairs than were produced in 1952.(70)

The Kanaker Footwear Factory in the Armenian SSR was to produce 19,000 more pairs of footwear in 1953 than in 1952.(71) Yerevan Footwear Factory No 1, also in the Armenian SSR, was to produce 20 percent more footwear in 1953 than in 1952. During the first 7 months of 1953, the factory produced 6,702 more pairs of footwear than were produced during the corresponding period in 1952.(72)

In 1953, light industry enterprises of the Azerbaydzhan SSR were to exceed 1950 footwear production by 460,000 pairs.(8) Light industry enterprises of the republic failed to produce 55,000 pairs of women's footwear in 1952.(7) Footwear Factory No 2 of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 25,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953.(73)

The Proletarskaya Pobeda Footwear Factory No 2 in Leningrad produced 25,000 pairs of footwear above the July 1953 plan.(60) During the first half of 1953, the Skorokhod Footwear Factory, also in Leningrad, produced 372,000 pairs of chrome leather footwear above plan. The factory pledged to produce not less than 500,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the second half of 1953.(74)

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Light industry enterprises of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast were to produce nearly 24 million pairs of footwear in 1953 and an additional 366,000 pairs of leather footwear above plan. Tanning enterprises of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 14.5 square decimeters of chrome leather and 260.7 metric tons of hard leather goods above the 1953 plan.(14) The Moscow Footwear Factory imeni Kapronov produced more than 1,500,000 pairs of boots and slippers during the first 7 months of 1953.(75) The factory pledged to produce 97,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan.(76) The Parizhskaya Kommuna Footwear Factory in Moscow produced 148,500 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953.(77) The Parizhskaya Kommuna Factory pledged to produce 200,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan.(62) Footwear production at the factory is to increase 55 percent during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.(78) The Zarya Svobody Footwear Factory in Moscow pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 12 December and to produce by the end of the year 90,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(13) Moscow Styled Footwear Factory No 3 pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 18 December and to produce by the end of the year more than 10,000 pairs of styled footwear above plan.(43)

The largest footwear factories in the USSR, the Parizhskaya Kommuna and Burevestnik in Moscow, the Skorokhod and Proletarskaya Pobeda No 2 in Leningrad, the Factory imeni Mikoyan in Rostov-on-Don, and the Spartak Combine in Kazan', produced nearly 600,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 6 months of 1953.(79)

Light industry enterprises of the Kazakh SSR were to increase footwear production 68.6 percent in 1953, as compared with 1950. Construction of the largest leather and footwear combine in the Kazakh SSR, with an annual production capacity of 4,500,000 pairs of footwear, is to be started in Dzhambul in 1954.(37) The Alma-Ata Footwear Factory in the Kazakh SSR pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 12 December and to produce 45,000 pairs of footwear above plan by the end of the year.(80)

As of 4 August, a new mechanized footwear factory was under construction in Ashkhabad, Turkmen SSR. Annual production capacity of the enterprise is to be 500,000 pairs of footwear.(81)

The Frunze Footwear Factory No 1 in the Kirgiz SSR produced 18,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953 and pledged to produce 30,000 pairs of footwear above plan by the end of 1953.(82) Footwear enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR light and food industry pledged to produce 10,000 pairs of footwear above plan during the third and fourth quarters of 1953.(40)

The USSR footwear industry was to increase production in 1953 by 36 million pairs and was to produce four times as much fine styled footwear as in 1950. Footwear with leather uppers was to make up 85 percent of all footwear produced in 1953.(78)

#### General

Long ago it became evident that enterprises of Karelo-Finnish light industry would have to be expanded and further developed in order to assure the population of prime-quality consumer goods. Up to this time [August 1953], the Ministry of Local Industry and republic industrial cooperatives were engaged in the production of light industry products. In connection with the ministry reorganization and the creation of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR, there arose the necessity for transferring several enterprises of industrial cooperatives and also a number of enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry to the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR.

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The Ministry of Light and Food Industry USSR must take measures to expand and further develop the production base of these enterprises in the republic and in 1954 to provide for the appropriation of funds for the construction of sewing, knitwear, and footwear factories in Petrozavodsk, to create a network of personal services artels, and to organize cadre training for these enterprises.(83)

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